



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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21 May 1993

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Official Says U.S. Ready To Reschedule Half of Debts

*AB1405163093 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] The U.S. Government says it is prepared to write off half of the debts owed it by the 18 poorest countries in Africa, but with the promise that they must ensure good governments.

Addressing the annual conference of the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire], a senior American Treasury official said the debt relief program could amount to several hundred million dollars. Reports say the debt relief programs for Africa stems from the British initiative at a conference of the Group of Seven in Canada five years ago.

Known initially as the Toronto Terms, the debt rescheduling programs were subsequently extended at the Commonwealth conference in the Caribbean and then became the Trinidad Terms. The scheme envisages substantial cuts on the real African debt burden. The actual debt forgiveness is yet to be universally accepted.

Japan and the United States are said to be having constitutional obstacles in the way of writing off government debts, but had made some contributions by stretching out the repayment terms. The Treasury official, however, told the Abidjan conference that the policy had changed in the United States in line with the attached condition of good governments being promoted by the Group of Seven.

Some African countries have already criticized the linkage between debt forgiveness and governments as political interference.

South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana Sign Electricity Accord

*MB1405150493 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1048 GMT 14 May 93*

[Text] Harare May 14 SAPA—The Governments of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana on Friday [14 May] signed an agreement allowing Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] and the Zimbabwean utility, the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA), to build inter-connecting power lines through Botswana.

The agreement provides for an electricity flow between the three countries and forms the basis of wider southern African co-operation regarding energy affairs, Eskom said in a statement.

The agreement makes provision for the construction, operation and maintenance of a 400,000 volt line between Matimba power station in the Transvaal and Insukamini near Bulawayo in Zimbabwe.

The 410km line will cost an estimated R[and]380 million and should be operational by the end of 1995.

The agreement was signed in Harare by the South African minister of public enterprises, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, the Zimbabwean minister of trade and energy, Mr. Dennis Norman, and the Botswana minister of mineral resources and water affairs, Mr. Archie Mogwe.

Dr. de Villiers said at the signing ceremony: "It marks a significant step forward in the economic co-operation between the three countries which will be of benefit to all the peoples of the region".

He said it would form the basis of further regional co-operation.

"It is also a key element in the development of a power grid which would allow flexibility for power to be both imported and exported by the countries in the region," Dr. de Villiers said.

The move has been welcomed by the Zambian energy sector, Eskom said.

Interpol Conference Invites South Africa To Rejoin

*MB1705071293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 17 May 93*

[Text] It is reported from Harare that delegates to the Interpol regional conference which ended at the weekend have asked South Africa to rejoin the organization. South Africa, which sent observers to the conference, has already applied for readmission and is confident that its application will be successful.

Interpol's head of crime intelligence, Mr. Luke Genre, said delegates felt that South Africa should be a member of the organization because many wanted criminals fled to this country. A South African Police spokesman, Colonel Niels Venter, said South Africa was negotiating a bilateral extradition agreement with Zimbabwe. The conference was attended by 32 African countries.

Conference Concludes

*MB1505101393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0900 GMT 15 May 93*

[Text] A conference of African police chiefs has ended in Harare with pledges to crack down on drug trafficking and to stop the dumping of toxic waste in their countries.

The 3-day meeting in the Zimbabwean capital was organized by the international police organization, Interpol.

The delegates called for international financial support for poor African countries to discourage them from accepting toxic waste from industrialized nations. They also proposed greater cooperation between African police forces in combating drug smuggling, car theft, and other forms of organized crime.

Congo**Coalition Wins Elections; Second Round Postponed**

AB2105093093 Paris AFP in English 0330 GMT
21 May 93

[Text] Brazzaville, May 21 (AFP)—The coalition backing Congo's President Pascal Lissouba won the first round of general elections held May 2, Congolese Interior Minister Francois Ayayen announced late Thursday [20 May].

Colonel Ayayen said the coalition of more than 60 parties had obtained 62 seats in the 125-seat assembly, against 49 for the opposition coalition, two for the Union for Democracy and the Republic (UDR) of transition prime minister Andre Milongo, who was returned, and one for Mathias Dzon's Patriotic Union for National Renewal.

Speaking over radio, the minister said the second round to determine the remaining 11 seats, initially set for Sunday [23 May], would have to be postponed because of the delays in announcing the results of the first round.

The opposition, which held onto its seats in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, Congo's economic capital, had disputed the results from seven constituencies, alleging irregularities.

Ayayen gave no turnout figures, but observers noted a high degree of absenteeism in major cities, despite an overall turnout estimated at more than 60 percent.

The presidential coalition apparently benefitted from a poor showing by the former sole party, the Congolese Workers' Party, in the north of the country, where the party lost about 10 seats.

The coalition swept the Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou regions, seen as strongholds of Lissouba's Pan-African Union for Social Democracy, winning about 40 seats.

Opposition leader Bernard Kolelas of the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development retained his seat, as did Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchikaya of the Democratic Rally for Social Progress.

In the presidential coalition winners included former head of state Joachim Yhombi-Opango, former premier Maurice-Stephane Bongho-Nouarra and labor leader Jean-Michel Bikamba-Yangouma.

Rwanda**RPF President Comments After U.S., Canadian Trip**

EA2005183493 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura
in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] president, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, has returned from a visit to the United States and Canada. During the visit which lasted from 17 April to 15 May, Col. Kanyarengwe visited the UN Security Council and the U.S. State Department. Then he went to Canada where he discussed with political officials questions related to relations between Rwanda and Canada, including Canada's participation in efforts to assist the war displaced. The RPF president [words indistinct] told us about the contacts he made during his visit.

[Begin Kanyarengwe recording] In the United States, I met members of the Security Council so as to explain the development of the situation [words indistinct] and the current situation regarding the Arusha negotiations. It so happened that the French Government had insisted on the UN Security Council sending intervention troops to Rwanda so as to fight the RPF, contrary to the decisions which had been signed between the government and RPF delegations on [words indistinct]. I went there to express my concern over the sending of the force since the Arusha negotiations were progressing well.

I expressed my hope that we were about to reach a peace agreement. This was understood. The hurry to send the force was diminished. That is not to say that there could be no sending of troops. However, if that were to happen, it would be in the framework of an agreement, in collaboration with the OAU and the agreement of the two parties, the RPF and the Rwandan Government. We are not opposed to this since we would agree on the conditions under which they would be sent. So that will not cause any problem. The problem would be if the force came under conditions which we were not informed about.

I also went to Canada to inform the authorities about how the situation in our country was developing and to insist on the necessity of continuing assistance to the war displaced, since they lack everything, especially foodstuffs.

That is in brief the reason for my U.S. visit, which was to explain to them the problem related to the situation in our country. I also visited the State Department. I met the American assistant secretary, Ambassador Moose, with whom we discussed the problems of Rwanda. [Words indistinct] and the necessity to make efforts so as to reach a peace agreement as soon as possible. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Eritrea

Decree Issued on Government Functions

EA2005190093 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Decree No. 37/1993, issued to decide the formation, powers and duties of the Eritrean Government.

Preamble: The Eritrean people, during the free, fair, and just referendum which was carried out from 23-25 April, decided that Eritrea would be an independent and sovereign state. As an independent and sovereign state, it must have a democratic constitution that respects basic human rights and ascertains a multiparty system and above all must be a basis for all laws.

A permanent government can only be formed in Eritrea after a national election has been held and until that time a transitional constitution and a transitional government that respect basic human rights and freedoms are needed. This transitional government should shoulder the responsibilities of safeguarding the unity of the people and the country, maintaining just peace and stability, improving the living conditions of the people and providing social services, reviving the war-torn economy [passage indistinct], establishing democratic institutions, [words indistinct], establishing bilateral relations with the international community and the region, [words indistinct]. As there must be wide participation, the formation, power, and duties of the Eritrean Government are therefore declared as follows:

Article I. Short title: This decree may be cited as the Decree No. 37/1993 issued to decide the formation, power, and duties of the Eritrean Government.

Article II. Repealed Laws: Decree No. 23/1992, which was issued to decide the formation, power, and duties of the Provisional Government of Eritrea has been repealed and replaced by this decree.

Article III. Names of the Eritrean Government institutions and its duration:

1. The name of the transitional period of the Eritrean Government, will be the Government of Eritrea, which will be composed of the following three bodies:

- A. a legislative body called the National Assembly of Eritrea.
- B. an executive body called the Eritrean Council.
- C. a judicial body called the Judiciary of the Eritrean Government.

2. The duration of the Eritrean Government will be four years at maximum. The National Assembly of the Eritrean Government—

Article IV. The formation, powers, and duties:

1. The National Assembly of the Eritrean Government will be formed by Eritrean People's Liberation Front

[EPLF] Central Committee [CC] members and 60 others. The congress of the EPLF can replace members of the EPLF CC.

2. The 60 other members of the National Assembly are: 30 from the Provincial Assembly—the chairman and secretary of the Provincial Assembly and a female member of the Provincial Assembly—10 other women who are to be nominated by the EPLF CC, and 20 other compatriots. The representatives of the Provincial Assembly can be replaced by the reelection of the Provincial Assembly. Those National Assembly members who are elected by nomination can be replaced by EPLF CC members and the Provincial Assembly representatives.

3. The Eritrean National Assembly will elect the president of the Eritrean Government. The elected president of the Eritrean Government will be the chairman of the Eritrean National Assembly and the Eritrean Council. The Assembly will hold its regular session every six months under the chairmanship of the president of the Eritrean Government. When necessary, at the invitation of the president of the Eritrean Government or with the demand of two thirds of its members, it can hold an extraordinary session.

4. The Eritrean National Assembly during the transitional period—i.e., within the four years until a permanent government is formed—will be the Eritrean Government's legislative body and will have supreme power during the transitional period.

5. The Eritrean National Assembly will also have the following powers [words indistinct]:

- A. To draft and control the implementation of the Eritrean Government's domestic and foreign policies.
- B. To safeguard the unity of the people and the country and the sovereignty of Eritrea.
- C. To form the Eritrean Council based on the motion presented by the president of the government.
- D. To adopt the reports of the Eritrean National Assembly.
- E. To adopt the budget and development programs presented by the Eritrean Council.
- F. To follow or adopt basic economic, political, defense, and international agreements reached on behalf of Eritrea.
- G. To draft (?development) policies that encourage the people's participation.
- H. To issue decrees.
- I. To adopt the formation of government ministries, commissions, authorities, and offices.

6. The National Assembly will also have the following duties, besides those stipulated in this article, sub-Articles 3 and 4.

- A. The formation of a commission to draft the constitution and organize the people's participation in the drafting of the constitution [words indistinct].
- B. To adopt the draft constitution by a representative body of the peoples.

C. To form a committee that drafts the laws of multipartyism and to follow up its work.

D. To form a committee that drafts the laws of the press and [words indistinct] and follow up its work. (words indistinct)

Article V. The formation and powers of the Eritrean Council:

1. The Eritrean Council will be chaired by the president of the Eritrean Government. Its formation and number of its members will be legally posted.

2. The Eritrean Council will be responsible to the Eritrean National Assembly.

3. The Eritrean Council will have the supreme power between National Assembly sessions and it is the executive body of the Eritrean Government.

4. The Eritrean Council will have the following powers besides the one stipulated in sub-Article 3 of this article.

A. To safeguard the unity of the people and the country and the sovereignty of Eritrea and govern the Eritrean Government's collective responsibilities.

B. To decide on the size of the Eritrean defense, security, and police forces.

C. To draw up plans that can help to bring a balanced development and distribution of wealth and services throughout Eritrea.

D. To follow up and ensure the practical implementations of the government's political, economic, and social policies and resolutions and decrees.

E. [passage indistinct].

F. Decide issues concerning aid and loans.

G. Issue decrees according to necessity.

H. To run, follow up and coordinate government ministries, commissions, authorities, and offices.

I. To decide on Eritrea's relations with other countries and reach agreements.

J. To accomplish additional duties set by the National Assembly.

K. To present its work reports to the National Assembly.

5. The Eritrean Council will hold its regular meetings every six weeks. It can also hold extraordinary meetings at the invitation of the president of the government or by the demand of two thirds of its members.

Article VI. The president of the Eritrean Government.

1. The president becomes the head of state of the Eritrean Government.

2. The president represents Eritrea locally and internationally.

3. The president becomes the commander in chief of the Eritrean force.

4. The president, besides having the powers stipulated in sub-Article 1-3 of this article, will have the following powers:

A. To safeguard the unity, peace, stability, of Eritrea.

B. To follow up the practical implementation of the Eritrean Government's domestic and foreign policies.

C. To sign, adopt, and follow up the implementation of international treaties and agreements.

D. To appoint diplomatic missions and representatives.

E. To declare publicly all the decrees issued by the National Assembly, Council, and also by himself in the Eritrean Gazette and follow up their practical implementation.

[no "F" as heard]

G. To follow up and supervise government ministries, commissions, authorities, and offices and see whether they are carrying out their duties according to the powers given to them.

H. To appoint ministers, high-level commissioners, authorities, office heads, and high-level commanders.

I. To grant amnesties.

J. To allow political asylum.

5. The minister of internal affairs will act as president in his absence.

The Judicial Body of Eritrea—

Article VII. Courts:

1. The Eritrean courts carry out their duties according to the law and independently of the legislative and executive bodies of the government.

2. The Judiciary of the Eritrean Government safeguards the rights, interests, and freedoms of the government, associations, and individuals which are stated by the law.

Ministries, commissions, authorities, and offices—

Article VIII. The general powers and duties of the ministries, commissions, authorities, offices of the transitional period of the Eritrean Government:

1. The Government has the power to make changes or improvements. Ministries, commissions, authorities and offices will be legally notified of their formations and numbers.

2. Every ministry, commission, authority, and office will be responsible to the Eritrean Council and in between meetings will be responsible to the president of the government.

3. [passage indistinct].

4. Every ministry, commission, authority and office will have the following general powers and duties:

A. To carry out all the powers and duties entrusted to it by this decree.

B. To make sure that all decrees, directives, and regulations issued in relation to its type of work are implemented practically.

C. To draft and adopt regulations which can help it to implement its work accordingly and present them to the Eritrean Council.

D. To propose policies.

E. To prepare the budget and when adopted, to work with it.

F. To sign treaties and agreements not affecting the powers of the Council of the Eritrean Government.

G. To make sure that all plans are drafted so as to bring balanced development throughout the country.

H. To give advice and support to provinces during its [word indistinct].

I. To encourage the participation of the people, (?enlighten) the people about its policies, plans, and work, and answer their questions.

J. To give training, carry out research and study, and collect statistical data in relation to its type of work.

K. To present its report to the Council of the Eritrean Government.

L. To carry out other duties given to it by the Council of the Eritrean Government.

Article IX. The powers and duties of every ministry, commission, authority, and office of the Eritrean Government: The powers and duties of every ministry, commission, authority, and office of the Eritrean Government will be legally notified.

Article X. Flag, emblem, national anthem:

1. The Eritrean flag during the transitional period will be green, red, and blue and in the middle a golden olive leaf.

2. The emblem of the Eritrean Government during the transitional period will be a camel.

3. The national anthem of the Eritrean Government during the transitional period will be [words indistinct].

Article XI. Decrees issued previously:

With exception of Decree No. 19/1992, all decrees issued up to now remain in force [words indistinct].

XII. Validity:

This decree shall be valid from the date of its publication in the Gazette of Eritrean laws.

Asmara, 19 May 1993.

The Provisional Government of Eritrea.

Kenya

KANU Official Reacts to Sheikh Balala's Call

EA2105070093 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT 20 May 93

[Excerpts] Mombasa, 20 May (KNA)—The Mombasa KANU [Kenya African National Union] Branch chairman, Mr. Shariff Nassir, has called on the government to react to reports appearing in today's KENYA TIMES newspaper to the effect that the controversial Muslim preacher, Sheikh Balala, had called for the assassination of three Mombasa politicians.

In a hard-hitting statement he made at his Jubilee office this morning, Mr. Nassir said that it was wrong for anyone to threaten other people. He observed that the upcoming Muslim organizations in Mombasa are non-political but merely money-making organizations. He said that Balala was fond of making such threats so that some people could be alarmed and give him money. He asked Mr. Balala to substantiate the sources of finance he claims he would use to form a military wing. Saying that

Balala was not a devoted Muslim preacher, Mr. Nassir challenged him to take action if he was a real fundamentalist. [passage omitted]

Mr. Nassir also took issue with a foreign representative (name withheld), who, he claimed, was known to be financing the Balala mission. He appealed to all Muslims to continue living in peace and harmony, saying that Balala was only using his tongue to make money. He wondered how Balala could get money from a Kikuyu businessman to further his Islamic ambitions.

He said he was not in any way shaken by Balala's threats and that he would go about his business without any fear whatsoever.

He called on opposition parties not to be taken for a ride by Balala as he does not have any mandate to speak for Muslims.

He said that Kenya's foreign policy does not allow for any organization to join hands with another country so as to cause chaos. He said the Interpol should note of Balala's remarks that he is supporting the Independent Party of Tanzania with a donation of Kenya shillings 50,000,000.

Moi Addresses Soldiers Before Departure to Yugoslavia

EA2005163093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 20 May 93

[Excerpts] President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi bid farewell to a battalion of Kenyan soldiers who are to travel to Yugoslavia on a peace-keeping mission under the auspices of the UN. The battalion, which has 913 soldiers including 44 officers, is to serve in Yugoslavia for one year under the command of Lieutenant Colcael John (Mutuku Mutui). They will leave in batches from next week. This battalion, code-named KENBAT-II, is replacing KENBAT-I which has been in that country for the last 11 months.

Bidding them farewell, President Moi, who is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, exhorted the soldiers to uphold the good name of Kenya. [passage omitted]

President Moi scoffed at those who had raised a false alarm that Kenyan soldiers were suffering due to the winter cold in Yugoslavia. He made it clear that Kenyan soldiers had undergone rigorous training and were ready for combat and service under any conditions. The president said the soldiers had been toughened to international standards and should not be viewed as ordinary people who break down easily. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Somaliland President on Program, Hopes for Future

AB2005185193 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Mohamed Egal may live to rue the day the Somaliland elders, after a series of meetings in Boroma, finally elected him president to take over the running of the territory from Mohamed Abdirahman Tur, who was seen to be ineffective. But Mr. Egal may have been handed a poisoned chalice. Nobody yet recognizes Somaliland's independence unilaterally declared after the fall of Siad Barre two years ago. It is badly in need of development and aid in cash and kind, and has been going through something approaching a civil war in the past year.

In Boroma, journalist Hemish Wilson asked Mohamed Egal what he was going to do about it all:

[Begin recording] [Egal] What I intend to do is to institutionalize in the form of a government, a modern government, the achievements that the elders have established. I am going to establish an administration throughout the whole country, but I am not going to, you know, to go and establish something over the head of the people. The people have built up a rudimentary system of administration in their localities. I would like to take over that and then build it. They have got very high hopes that if we do that, you know, we will be able to establish a very effective administration within a very, very short time, perhaps within six months.

What will help us also very [as heard] in that process, is the establishment of the central police force which will be deployed in all the six regions of the country. The British Government—through the good offices of Baroness Chalker—have promised us some substantial assistance in the form of this police force.

[Wilson] So you are proposing a gradual transition from a traditional clan rule to a modern government?

[Egal] Exactly. That will be....[pauses] That is my idea. You know, we will take....[pauses] It is not really....[pauses] It is a modified clan rule.

[Wilson] Do you actually believe that Somaliland is capable of standing on its own feet economically? I mean, what resources do you intend to use to establish yourself as a government—as a viable country, for that matter?

[Egal] You know, in 1960 when we joined with Somalia, we had a very healthy economy in Somaliland. Our budget was balanced; we had some kind of reserves, you know, in England. At the moment, things are, you know, in a turmoil, and it will take us some time to reestablish the revenue system. But once we have established that, I am sure that we will be able to meet our immediate recurrent expenditures of the government. And once we have established that, then I think we will be able to get assistance, you know, from the World Bank, from the IMF, from the African Bank, from our friends across the Red Sea, the Arabs.

In regard to the mineral resources of the country, there are indications from many of the experts and geologists, you know, who have researched, you know, in the country, that there is a possibility of commercially viable deposits of both oil and other minerals.

[Wilson] And how about responses from your neighbors? I mean, Djibouti and Ethiopia are obviously....[pauses] have borders with Somaliland, and they are borders which are crossed regularly by Somaliland people. Have the governments of those two countries expressed any interest in the activities here in Boroma?

[Egal] Well, yes they have. And I have met with quite a number of people from the Ethiopian regime, you know, while I was in Addis Ababa. It is a very fortunate thing for us at this particular moment that the all-imperial regime in Addis Ababa has now been replaced by young, very forward-looking and very intelligent, and very dynamic young men. And all the problems we used to have with Ethiopia have completely disappeared. There are so many things we can share, we can use from each other. You know, they can use our port, we can use their grazing, we can, you know....[pauses] There are so many things we can exchange.

[Wilson] And finally, how about Mogadishu? The south of Somalia, your brothers? Do you have anything to offer them?

[Egal] Yes. I think we....[pauses] Once we establish ourselves here, I think we have a great deal to offer them. These are our people, our friends—both sides. You know, we have friends, colleagues, with whom we have worked and with whom....[pauses] We have intimately known them. And I think we can handle the problem; we can mediate their problems much more effectively than anybody else can do. And it is one of my most urgent priorities that as soon as we establish ourselves here, we will try and give them a hand and try to bring them together and solve their problems. [end recording]

MI 'Operative' Testifies of Plans To Kill ANC Leaders

*MB2105125293 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1221 GMT 21 May 93*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg May 21 SAPA—The Goldstone Commission Regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation has begun an extensive investigation into alleged hit-squads after a Military Intelligence [MI] operative disclosed plans to assassinate eastern Transvaal African National Congress [ANC] leaders.

The operation, by six teams each comprising two operatives, was to have begun on Friday morning (May 21).

The Goldstone Commission has now placed the Military Intelligence operative under its Witness Protection Programme, and commissioners have traced a firearm and ammunition to have been used in the operation to an individual in the military.

The ANC has tightened security at the homes of its officials on the hit-list. The organisation requested that their names not be released until they had all been informed.

This SAPA reporter was exclusively present when the Military Intelligence operative gave evidence to counsel for the Goldstone Commission, Advocate J J du Toit, and Commission Secretary Advocate Glen Cuthbertson.

His SADF [South African Defense Force] number is 88727375hn, and his identity is known to SAPA, as are the names of the operatives and their intended victims.

At this stage, permission has been granted to SAPA to name ANC eastern Transvaal Chairman Jackson Mthembu as one of the targets. Others include several kwaNdebele homeland ministers known to be close to the ANC.

The intelligence operative once attempted to assassinate a prominent kwaNdebele minister in 1992, he claimed in his testimony to the Goldstone commissioners.

According to operative "Mr Z"—the Goldstone commissioners requested his name be withheld until the investigation is complete—he was given a 9mm pistol on Sunday, May 9, a full magazine and a hit-list by a senior Military Intelligence officer now based at Voortrekkerhoogte. He was told he would be paid R[and]7,000 "a hit".

After going through the hit-list he discovered one of the targets to be a friend of a relative.

He decided to approach a friend who turned him over to a senior South African National Civics Association [SANCA] official in kwaNdebele. The SANCA official on Tuesday took him to ANC headquarters in Johannesburg from where the Goldstone Commission was informed and an investigation immediately begun.

During his testimony Mr Z gave the names, ranks and residences of his handlers, mostly based at Voortrekkerhoogte in Pretoria, as well as the names and ranks of alleged hit-squad operatives who had travelled from the Orange Free State, kwaNdebele and other areas to conduct the assassinations.

All the operatives were to be paid R7,000 for each assassination confirmed by local police stations—although the police would not know the deaths were at the hands of professional killers.

Mr Z said all the operatives, whom he named, had also been issued with sophisticated weaponry and were probably on their way to conduct their missions.

The idea, he said, was to kill lower-level activists and avoid public violence similar to that which followed the assassination of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani.

It is understood that on Wednesday night the Goldstone Commission immediately took steps to attempt to stop the death squads.

Goldstone commissioners were reluctant on Friday to say what steps they had taken, except to point out they were taking the allegations seriously; had begun urgent investigations; and were following up the names of Military Intelligence officers at Voortrekkerhoogte claimed to be involved.

On Thursday, senior ANC officials went to Pretoria to inform their president, Nelson Mandela, about the allegations. Mr Mandela was holding urgent talks with State President F W de Klerk, who probably was also informed.

Derby-Lewis Couple, Walus Formally Charged in Hani Case

*MB2105100193 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0935 GMT 21 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 21 SAPA—Three people linked to the assassination of SA [South African] Communist Party leader Chris Hani were on Friday [21 May] formally charged with his murder in the Boksburg Magistrate's Court.

Leading Conservative Party politician Clive Derby-Lewis, his wife Gaye, and the alleged assassin, Polish immigrant Janusz Walus, were charged with murder, conspiracy to murder and the illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

The charges were not read out in court, but the attorney-general's representative, Gerhard Nel, confirmed to reporters the trio were formally charged Friday.

The case was postponed to June 23 when the trio will appear in the Rand Supreme Court, Johannesburg.

Applications for bail by the Derby-Lewis couple were refused by the attorney-general. Mr Walus has not applied for bail.

Counsels for the defence voiced strong opposition to the June date, saying it would give them insufficient time to prepare for the case.

They said they were shocked by the date and that there appeared to be secrecy on the part of the attorney-general in this matter. They had not been consulted at all about a trial date.

Magistrate Jack Vivier however ruled that June 23 would be the date and "it is not for this court to decide when the case will be heard".

One of the reasons given by the attorney-general for turning down the bail applications of the Derby-Lewis couple was that "it is likely to affect the safety of the public adversely".

Education Talks End; Government To 'Rethink' Salaries

MB2005163493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Our political news staff reports that the government has had a rethink on its position regarding the payment of matric examination fees and salary increases for teachers.

This follows 2 days of talks between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] in Cape Town and Pretoria, in an effort to end the current education crisis.

Regarding matric examination fees, the government has decided that any education department can suspend the payment of fees for this year, pending negotiations.

Regarding teachers' salaries, the government acknowledged that the 5 percent increase was inadequate and said there were special categories in the teaching profession and public service which merited special and sympathetic attention.

Agreement was also reached that a multiparty education forum should be established before the end of next month to look at various problems in education.

ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said the ANC would consult the South African Democratic Teachers' Union to discuss the strike in the light of the new developments.

SADTU Responds to De Klerk-Mandela Education Talks

MB2005190693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1806 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 20 SAPA—The SA [South African] Democratic Teachers Union (SADTU) on Thursday [20 May] welcomed the decision by the government to open negotiations on the education crisis, saying the possibility existed that a planned strike on Monday, May 24, could be called off.

A meeting has been scheduled for Saturday between the union and the education authorities to discuss a host of issues, including the mandatory R[and]48 matriculation fees, which have led to violent protests by pupils in the last few weeks, the retrenchments of teachers and the five per cent salary increase for educationists.

"The outstanding issues must be finalised before the strike council takes a decision on whether to call off the industrial action. But, we are pleased the authorities have seen fit to open negotiations with us after saying such action was out of the question," said SADTU President Shepherd Mdladlana.

"The outstanding issues that led to the crisis must be finalised before we take a decision," SADTU General Secretary Randall van der Heever added.

They also welcomed the announcement by the government that it was committed to the establishment of an education forum, which could help address complicated education issues, such as the principle of examination fees and its future application.

At the press briefing, African National Congress [ANC] Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said it was expected the government would make an announcement suspending the matriculation fees for 1993 in the near future.

After marathon talks between State President F W de Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela, the government announced said it had taken into consideration proposals made by the ANC.

"Against this background, the government has decided that any education department can suspend the payment of examination fees for 1993 pending negotiations," the government statement said.

Sadesmo Opposes Talks

MB1905181093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Earlier today the Inkatha-aligned South African Democratic Students' Movement, Sadesmo, said it opposed the notion that Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela should bilaterally attempt to solve the crisis in black education. Sadesmo said it represented various political organizations, and their leaders should also be invited to take part in negotiations.

Speaking in Johannesburg, Sadesmo Secretary General Robert Hlomoka said his organization opposed pupil and teacher stayaways because the pupils were the ones who suffered in the end. He said South Africa could not afford this type of gross irresponsibility.

Sadesmo also rejected the notion that pupils alone should determine the education agenda. Mr. Hlomoka said parents should have a bigger say in the development of an education system for their children.

University Urges Striking Teachers To Use Restraint

*MB2005100293 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0905 GMT 20 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 20 SAPA—The University of the Witwatersrand has warned of the dire consequences of a teachers' strike and urged teachers, pupils and students to exercise restraint, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

In a statement, Vice-Chancellor Prof Robert Charlton, and university council chairman Dr Stephen Anderson, expressed deep concern about the raging education crisis.

The statement said the education policy had been deeply divisive and damaging.

Disruption in teaching and learning would be disastrous, impairing job prospects of disadvantaged students, possibly provoke violent confrontation, and jeopardise the negotiation process.

The statement urged all organizations and individuals not to occupy white schools.

This coupled with protest action should be curtailed until all other avenues have been explored.

The university called for all educational facilities to be fully utilized and those closed, be reopened.

Mandela To Visit U.S. for 12 Days

*MB1805055393 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2045 GMT 17 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 17 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela is to visit the United States for twelve days starting on June 25, the ANC said on Monday.

On July 4 Mr Mandela will receive the American Liberty award in Philadelphia

further details of Mr Mandela's other engagements during his trip will be made available later, the ANC said.

ANC Calls Ciskei Granting of Indemnity 'Fraudulent'

*MB1905185193 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1608 GMT 19 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 19 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] considers the Ciskei government's granting of unconditional indemnity to all the people responsible for the September 7, 1992 Bisho massacre as "fraudulent."

The indemnity decree was announced on Tuesday [18 May] by Ciskei's Military Council of State, saying prosecutions "would simply impact negatively on the multi-party negotiation process and will be prejudicial to the spirit of reconciliation prevailing at these discussions".

The ANC in a statement on Wednesday said: "Whilst we are shocked, we are not at all surprised by the move. (Ciskei leader Brig Oupa) Gqozo acted speedily because he knew he would also end up facing criminal charges as well. There can be no doubt that the move was calculated to save the military tyrant's skin."

The ANC dismissed as "hypocrisy" the rationale that the indemnity decree was in the interest of reconciliation.

"If he (Gqozo) was interested in reconciliation he would have allowed free political activity in the Ciskei and stopped harassing and killing his political opponents."

The move underscored the urgent need for the speedy reincorporation of Ciskei and other homelands, "failing which we can expect more lawlessness and disregard for the process of justice from the likes of Gqozo."

Buthelezi Reacts to ANC Statement

*MB1905205293 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1941 GMT 19 May 93*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg May 19 SAPA—KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has reacted angrily to the African National Congress' [ANC] condemnation of the release this week of Samuel Jamile, a former kwaZulu minister.

Jamile, a former kwaZulu deputy internal affairs minister, was sentenced two years ago to life imprisonment on a murder charge.

The ANC said it believed the release was "a cynical political manoeuvre" from the government, which was trying to placate its constituency.

"The government does not seem to care at all that it is undermining the whole judicial process, and sends a message to the right-wing and third force elements within the security forces that they can proceed with criminal and violent actions without fearing serious retribution," said the ANC.

But in an angry response on Wednesday [19 May], Mr. Buthelezi said ever since indemnity was extended to "ANC convicted criminals", the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] had remained silent.

"Some of these criminals killed our members and other South Africans for political reasons. There are several other ANC leaders who are alleged to have committed heinous crimes in the so-called ANC camps in African states against their own members."

He added there was no evidence in court that Jamile and Wilbert Biyase committed their crimes on the instructions or orders of the IFP leadership.

"We did not condone their criminal acts in the past and we do not condone their criminal acts now," Mr. Buthelezi said, but pointed out that in terms of the kwaZulu Constitution, no person convicted of murder can be a member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

"So, the question of Mr. Jamile continuing to occupy his position as deputy minister falls away. What the ANC leadership does with its released criminals is their business. We never pry into what they do with them. What we do with the IFP's released criminals is the IFP's business," he said.

Jamile, 63, was released from prison this week after serving two years of his life sentence.

He was freed with Wilbert Biyase, another former kwaZulu minister convicted of five counts of murder.

DP Says Indemnity Makes 'Mockery' of Justice System

MB1905184793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] says the unconditional indemnity granted by the Ciskeian government to those allegedly involved in the Bisho massacre last year makes a mockery of the justice system. DP law and order spokesman Peter Gastrow said Ciskeian soldiers would assume that in the future they could rely on the protection of their government when they contravened the law. He said the explanation that criminal prosecutions would have impacted negatively on the negotiations process held no water.

Rights Lawyers Oppose Release of IFP Official

MB1905075593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2100 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Pretoria May 18 SAPA—Lawyers for Human Rights [LHR] on Tuesday [18 May] criticised the release from prison of former kwaZulu government Minister Samuel Jamile under the Further Indemnity Act, claiming he was freed in spite of having committed crimes without a political motive.

Jamile, 63, a former kwaZulu deputy minister of the interior and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] central committee member, was among six long-term prisoners released on Monday [17 May] in terms of the controversial act.

He was serving a life sentence for murdering a former tenant and attempting to murder his fiancée after being convicted in the Natal Supreme Court in May, 1991.

In a statement LHR spokesman Andries Nel expressed the organisation's "outrage at the latest example of the government's inept and dishonest handling of the political prisoner release process".

The government was attempting "to placate its constituency by releasing criminals who happen to have right-wing or security force links to counter the releases of left-wing prisoners," Mr Nel claimed.

Such actions only further eroded public confidence in the administration of justice, he said.

Mr Nel claimed there were, according to African National Congress and Human Rights Commission records, 86 political prisoners who remained incarcerated.

Some had satisfied both the first and second indemnity committees of their political status but had not been released.

"The reason now being put forward for their continued imprisonment is that the committee has not pronounced as to whether or not their releases will contribute to 'peace and reconciliation'.

"If this has now become the primary criteria for release, we are curious as to what the government thinks about the impact on peace and reconciliation that the release of Barend Strydom (the Wit Wolwe [white wolves] leader convicted of killing several blacks in Pretoria in 1988) has had."

Mr Nel said the exclusive control over release of political prisoners should be removed from the government and instead be vested in "an audit committee consisting of the parties concerned to expedite the process and finalise the releases".

Earlier, IFP spokesman Ed Tillet said the party was delighted with the release of Jamile.

"For a long time we have been calling for an even-handed across-the-board release of political prisoners."

There was, however, a "long struggle" ahead as there were still 180 prisoners being held throughout Natal who the IFP wanted released, and some IFP political prisoners in the Transvaal, he said.

**Ciskei Leader Prepared To Meet ANC Youth
'Any Time'**

*MB1905075693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0334
GMT 19 May 93*

[Text] Cape Town May 18 SAPA—Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo has told the western Cape region of the African National Congress Youth League [ANCYL] he is prepared to meet them any time.

This follows the occupation of the homeland's Cape Town consulate on Monday [17 May] by 22 members of the ANCYL as part of the organisation's mass action campaign.

During the occupation, the Youth League presented a memorandum to consul-general Mr Monti Makwabe demanding free political in Ciskei [as received].

Speaking on behalf of Brig Gqozo on Tuesday, Ciskei Foreign Affairs Spokesman Alan Harvey said the Ciskei military ruler had expressed his preparedness "in principle" to meet the Youth League.

Mr Harvey said Brig Gqozo was prepared to have a meeting with anyone as long as it was well-planned and had a clear agenda.

**Commission Probes Allegations Into ANC Camps
Abuses**

*MB1905131593 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
19 May 93 p 6*

[Report by Mokone Molete: "ANC No Longer Has Internment Camps"]

[Text] The former head of the ANC's [African National Congress] department of security and intelligence said yesterday the organisation no longer had internment camps.

Mzwandile Piliso told the Motsuenyane Commission appointed by the ANC that the organisation has training camps in Tanzania, Uganda and Angola. The commission has been appointed to probe allegations of human rights abuses in ANC camps during its years in exile.

Asked if he was aware of any list of ANC members who had disappeared, resigned from the organisation, died or were imprisoned, he replied: "The present department of security has that list."

Emphasising that the abuse of prisoners was in violation of ANC policy, he said: "Such (behaviour) was not only a breach of my own words but of the policy of the ANC."

A mutiny in 1983 was quelled with the help of the Soviets and Angolans: "A number of lives were lost."

Despite taking responsibility as head of the department, he could not, however, say how those arrested in connection with the mutiny were handled: "I was not there."

Asked if, in retrospect, there was anything he regretted during his tenure as head of the department, he said he [as published] "no".

He told the commission that he could not recall anyone being beaten to death or starved as a form of punishment.

ANC's Jordan Details Detention

*MB1905131293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 11 18
GMT 19 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 19 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] executive member Pallo Jordan on Wednesday [19 May] told a commission of inquiry into human rights abuses in the organisation's foreign camps he had been detained for six weeks in 1983 in Lusaka by the security department, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Dr Jordan, ANC publicity chief, told the commission he had gathered that he had been detained because of remarks he made about the security department.

The remarks were to the effect that the department had been acting like a repressive police force and damaging the democratic and human rights tradition of the ANC.

The inquiry was ordered by ANC President Nelson Mandela to investigate allegations of cruelty and human rights abuse against ANC prisoners and detainees.

Dr Jordan said he had been fed regularly and had been held in a storeroom in a complex of houses and garages where the revolutionary council of the ANC usually met.

The commission is chaired by the former president of the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), Dr Sam Motsuenyane.

Several international organisations, including Amnesty International, the International Freedom Foundation and the International Commission of Jurists are attending the proceedings as observers.

**Africa Watch Criticizes Government 'Inaction' on
Violence**

*MB1905051293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2005
GMT 18 May 93*

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Cape Town May 18 SAPA—In a report strongly critical of what it said was government inaction on violence, the international human rights organisation Africa Watch on Wednesday accused the police of continuing misconduct, and said they were widely distrusted in black communities.

The special report, titled "South Africa—Half-Hearted Reform", said steps taken by the government had fallen far short of a serious attempt to end the violence in South Africa.

"Abuses of human rights by members of the security forces continue and neither the government nor the security forces themselves have made serious efforts to investigate and prosecute those responsible."

Unfortunately, the public statements of the security forces were entirely at odds with their practices in black townships, where bias against ANC [African National Congress] supporters was evident, police abuse of residents was commonplace and deaths in detention were frequent.

"Perhaps more than any other single factor, the key to restoring peace in SA lies in creating public trust in an impartial and effective police force."

Africa Watch said their report purposely focused on the role played by the government and the security forces in the violence, and did not address the "substantial responsibility" of the ANC and Inkatha for the escalation in violence.

It claimed the government had been "markedly reluctant" to accede to even the most limited demands and recommendations by human rights groups, violence monitors and independent commissions of inquiry.

"We believe that the government could take immediate steps to break the spiral of violence," said Africa Watch. "Our report finds that much more could and should have been done by the government and the security forces in the past two years to deploy the resources at their disposal, including their investigative and prosecutorial powers, to prevent further violence."

The report said police had failed to adhere to the standards they accepted in the National Peace Accord for dealing with political violence generally, and the Internal Stability Unit had repeatedly used excessive force while policing public demonstrations.

The infrequency of prosecutions was totally disproportionate to the vast number of eyewitness accounts of police and defence force personnel escorting attackers to attack sites, assisting attackers, standing by while others attacked residents, or carrying looted goods away from the scene of the attack.

Police still used investigative techniques developed during the apartheid years which "relied heavily on confessions and largely ignored the need to seek forensic or other evidence". There was an urgent need for a radical change in attitudes towards crime investigation and training techniques.

The recommendations of the panel of experts convened by the Goldstone Commission last year to discuss the policing of public demonstrations should be implemented.

The report noted that some progress had been made in beginning to retrain security forces with an emphasis on peacekeeping and protection, rather than enforcing outmoded apartheid laws.

Police equipment also contributed to abuses. Rather than wearing bullet-proof vests or carrying riot shields, police officers carried loaded firearms, thereby encouraging the use of excessive force.

"Clearly, alternative methods of riot control should be implemented."

The report called for the indemnity on police acting in unrest areas to be scrapped along with the indemnity for political offences.

Spokesman Says Report 'Misleading'

MB1905083093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0159 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Cape Town May 18 SAPA—The Africa Watch report was highly misleading in that it failed to acknowledge that a political solution had to be found for the violence, and that the SAP [South African Police] could only deal with the symptoms of the underlying causes of violence, Law and Order Ministry spokesman, Captain Craig Kotze said on Tuesday [18 May].

He was reacting to a 73-page special report issued by the U.S.-based organisation which strongly criticised what it said were government's reluctance to act on violence and continuing human rights abuses by the security forces.

Capt Kotze said one of the primary causes of the violence lay in the very area which Africa Watch had purposely ignored—the power struggle between ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha supporters.

Africa Watch had also apparently chosen to ignore freely available information on extensive and costly measures taken by government not only to combat violence but to deal with issues such as death in custody.

Measures taken to address violence included huge call-ups of troops, and the deployment of up to one third of the SAP [South African Police] to combat violence.

Measures taken to combat deaths in custody included instituting a comprehensive system of checks and balances, which featured steps such as international scrutiny by the Red Cross of police cells, and the appointment of ex-magistrates and generals to do the same.

"The fundamental bias of the Africa Watch report and its failure to take cognisance of the true nature of violence in SA make it part of the problem and not the solution," he said. "The report will therefore not be conducive to constructive debate on violence."

ANC Issues Statement Condemning Racial Killings

MB1705202793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1957 GMT 17 May 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress]

[Text]The ANC is horrified at the increasing number of racial killings. Over the weekend there were two separate incidents of violent attacks. In both incidents, white members of the security forces were allegedly involved.

One reported incident took place in Pietermaritzburg, where six people, including a 12-year-old child was shot and killed by two men wearing balaclavas. In yet another incident, a woman was killed and her five year old daughter injured when three off-duty national servicemen allegedly opened fire on a minibus near Bushbuckridge in the eastern Transvaal.

One of the 16 passengers of the minibus who was shot twice in the shoulder alleged that three white men drove towards their direction and started firing with R4 rifles.

We are not only horrified but also concerned that such killings are on the increase, especially since the death of Cde [Comrade] Chris Hani. We condemn all racial violence, regardless of the colour of the skin of the perpetrators. The culprits must be brought to book.

But the recent killings, involving members of the South African Defence Force [SADF] are even more repugnant. Clearing there are elements within the SADF that are out of control. Once more the murders underscore the urgent need to bring all armed formations under joint multi-party control. Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 17 May 1993

Goldstone Commission Releases Report on Train Violence

*MB1705173593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 17 May 93*

[Text] The Goldstone Commission says train violence is inextricably linked to political violence and that there can be no separate approach to the quest for a solution.

Writing in its final report on the issue, the commission said there was nevertheless a question mark over the involvement of the so-called third force in train violence.

The conclusion is drawn in the report that political rivalry between the ANC [African National Congress] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has resulted in enmity and intolerance, which has spilled over into train violence.

The commission called on the two organizations to educate their followers in political tolerance.

AVF Urges Parties To Delay Moves on Self-Determination

*MB1905162593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 19 May 93*

[Text] The Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] [AVF] has appealed to the government and to other parties in the negotiations to delay final decisions on self-determination until their right wing supporters have

been consulted on the issue. The appeal was made in Pretoria after a meeting of the AVF, which was established through the mediation of retired generals. General Constand Viljoen, the convener of the AVF, said at a news conference that the first step of the front would be to test support for the movement. Countrywide meetings would be held from now until the 5th of next month to mobilize support and acquire input on self-determination. Other steps included a special day of prayer planned for Sunday 30 May.

Goldstone Notes New Evidence on Boipatong Massacre

*MB1905155393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 19 May 93*

[Text] The Goldstone Commission says it has taken note of evidence given during the Boipatong case being heard in the circuit court at Delmas regarding eight 9mm shells and bullets found at the scene and allegedly later destroyed. Judge Goldstone said in a statement that no evidence of this nature had been presented to the commission.

A witness in the case, which is still being heard at Delmas, Lieutenant D.C. van der Merwe, said that the shells and bullets found on 17 June at the scene of the Boipatong massacre had been destroyed following an order by a Major van Wyk on 20 November. The commission's investigation had been completed by that date. The commission will decide, once the trial at Delmas is over, whether the committee which handled the investigation should reinvestigate the matter.

Observer Mission Advises Pupils To Return to Class

*MB1905104793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 19 May 93*

[Text] The International Observer Mission has advised scholars to demonstrate less and to find other ways of solving their education problems. The delegation said in a statement, it was concerned about the continuing school boycotts and demonstrations by the Congress of South African Students. It said the time had come, especially in the light of multiparty negotiations, for scholars to return to school and register for examinations while the issue of examination fees was being negotiated.

Police Arrest 300 Strikers in Stores

*MB1905073493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2316
GMT 18 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 18 SAPA—Striking workers at Shoprite/Checkers occupied the group's stores across the country on Monday [17 May] night, and police moved in to end the protest over the termination of a recognition agreement, the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union [SACCAWU] said on Tuesday.

"Workers were forcibly evicted in more than 20 stores, with more than 300 workers arrested on charges of trespass," union spokesman Jeremy Daphne claimed.

He said in a statement workers occupied stores after closing time and management called police after issuing ultimatums.

In Barberton in the eastern Transvaal and Randburg, he claimed, police fired teargas and lashed workers with sjamboks [whips], injuring 18 who were hospitalised.

"In Ridgeway, about 30 police arrived in a casspir [armored vehicle] and, as workers left the store, they pursued them with batons and dogs, with management looking on laughing. One person was severely bitten," Mr Daphne claimed.

But police, approached for comment, denied they had used sjamboks to evict the strikers in Barberton and Randburg and said the claimed action in Ridgeway was a fabrication.

"The police have for the past number of years withdrawn all sjamboks from strength," said a statement from police headquarters in Pretoria.

The statement said Barberton police had ordered "persons illegally occupying premises" to disperse within two hours and took action when the order was ignored.

"When this order was disobeyed police used tearsmoke...A total of 19 persons (suffered) injuries while attempting to leave the building, of whom two were taken by the police to hospital for treatment."

The statement added: "One policeman was compelled to use his baton to ward off an attack by a number of persons."

Eighty-five people were arrested in the incident and warned to appear in court, police said.

At Ridgeway, the statement said, workers dispersed "at their own free will" after police requested them to leave.

Management of Shoprite/Checkers said they were preparing a statement in response to SACCAWU claims.

The union spokesman said SACCAWU attorneys intervened and secured the release of all detained workers who appeared in court on Tuesday to face charges of trespass.

The stoppage entered its eleventh day on Tuesday with workers staging pickets and there would be protest marches on Saturday [22 May], said Mr Daphne.

At least 10,000 workers at 160 outlets countrywide took industrial action four days ago.

SACCAWU said it had proposed mediation in the labour dispute, and that the company had "attached unacceptable conditions" to its participation.

"The union's offer to enter into mediation remains open, but in the absence of acceptance of this offer by management, it has no alternative but to continue to intensify its industrial action campaign," Mr Daphne said.

"The union wishes to reiterate that the central cause of the dispute is the unilateral termination of the recognition agreement..."

PAC's Alexander Opposes TEC Proposed by ANC

MB1705174393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 17 SAPA—The transitional executive council [TEC] proposed by the African National Congress [ANC] and the government did not serve the "African majority" and would be one of the issues tackled at the negotiating council at multiparty talks on Tuesday, according to the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC].

PAC Secretary General Benny Alexander said in a statement on Monday the TEC was a government council, and the majority would "be co-opted in an unequal relationship".

The TEC would have no control over the independent electoral commission and the independent media commission, rendering it "irrelevant" to transitional matters, Mr Alexander said.

It would also have no legislative powers, he added.

The organisation has instead proposed a transitional authority taking cognisance of "elections, state-run media, security forces and budgetary requirements for its operation".

"We need to make it clear we are going to vote for an elected constituent assembly to draft a new constitution."

Public Sector Unions Present Demands to Government

MB1905221393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2100 GMT 19 May 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the Congress of South African Trade Unions]

[Text] On the 8 May 1993 public sector unions issued a strong warning to the government the patience of the public sector workers was running out. However, as usual, our warnings were ignored. Our repeated requests for the reopening of bona fide negotiations were not given any consideration.

On the 24 May 1993 more than 80,000 teachers organised by the South African Democratic Teachers Union (SADTU) will be out on strike, precisely because of the failure of the government to accede to our warnings.

We wish to issue another warning to President de Klerk and his illegitimate administration that unless they abandon their arrogance and intransigence strike action from all other public sectors unions is unavoidable.

Any attempt to narrow their focus only on the demands of teachers and students, and avoid the labour issues like the negotiated increases, halting of unilateral restructuring and moratorium on retrenchments, will prolong the crisis. Public sector unions demand the following: 1. Re-opening of bona fide negotiations on salary increase. 2. A living wage for all public sector workers. 3. Halting or unilateral restructuring of the public sector. 4. Halting of the unilateral rationalisation of the education. 5. Moratorium on retrenchments. 6. One L.R.A. for all workers including teachers and lecturers and

negotiated dispute resolution mechanisms.

Unless there is significant move by President de Klerk's regime on the above key demands, the current so called education crisis will spread to whole public sector like wild fire within the next few days. Issued by: NEHAWU [National Education, Health, Allied Workers Union], Potwa [Post and Telecommunications Workers Association], SAMWU [South African Mineworkers Union], UDUSA [Union of Democratic University Staff Associations], and SADTU.

Farmers' President Calls For Declaration of Unrest Areas

MB1905182893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Pretoria May 19 SAPA—All districts where farmers had been attacked should be declared unrest areas and curfews should be imposed, Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] President Dries Bruwer said on Wednesday [19 May].

In a statement Mr. Bruwer said the TAU expected immediate government action on the security situation of farmers as had been demanded at the recent farmers' Potchefstroom mass meeting.

"If the government fails to immediately act to the satisfaction of farmers the TAU will have to seriously consider further action by farmers," Mr. Bruwer said.

"The TAU expects that all areas where incidents have occurred to be declared unrest areas. Curfews should be imposed in cooperation with the TAU's security committees and swoops should be launched to remove undesirable elements from the unrest areas. The time has also come for labour camps to combat vagrancy."

Democratic Party Warns Farmers Against 'Racial War'

MB1905074193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2204 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 18 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] sympathised with eastern Transvaal farmers

facing attacks especially on the elderly, but on Tuesday [18 May] urged them not to allow the situation to become a racial war.

DP eastern Transvaal Election Campaign Director Mike Waters said in a statement that although the farmers' "growing determination to take the law into their own hands in the face of a dithering government" was understandable, they should act only in defence of their families and property.

"(They should) not allow the situation to degrade into a racial war, which is very clearly the intent of the perpetrators and orchestrators of these attacks."

Mr Waters called on the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress in particular to stop the use of emotive and inciting slogans and speeches by senior officials.

He also called on the government to move swiftly towards the creation of integrated security forces under neutral control which would enjoy the support of the broader community.

"The government must share responsibility for these acts in view of its failure to recognise the necessity for a strong, broadly supported security structure," he concluded.

Police Buy 7 New Aircraft for Air Wing

MB1905162693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1535 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] House of Assembly May 19 SAPA—Seven aircraft worth more than R[and]20 million have been bought for the airwing of the SA Police, but further details were not in the public interest, the minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, said on Wednesday [19 May]. Replying to a question by Mr. Pieter Groenewald (CP [Conservative Party] Stilfontein), he said the aeroplanes had cost R20,892,636.30. The aircraft were to be applied to specific tasks, and former SA Airforce aircraft would cost too much to run.

Deputy Constitutional Minister Meets QwaQwa Ruling Party

MB1805084093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2122 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Cape Town May 17 SAPA—Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Fanus Schoeman on Monday [17 May] held discussions with leaders of QwaQwa's ruling Dikwankwetla [strong] Party in Pretoria, the department's Cape Town office said in a statement.

It said various matters were discussed, including constitutional matters such as the form of state, the transitional constitution, regional government and the concept of self-determination.

"The South African Government and the Dikwankwetla Party are unanimous on the necessity of strong autonomous regional government with original authority," the statement said.

"They also agreed that the election date cannot be finalised before definite understandings have been reached in the multiparty forum on—among others—the content of the transitional constitution, a charter of fundamental rights, constitutional principles and the content of a future regional dispensation."

They also discussed the transitional process, with special attention focused on an independent election commission and the proposed transitional executive council, as well as the body's proposed sub-councils.

Further meetings were envisaged, the statement added.

Canadian Minister Meets Mandela, Pledges Transition Aid

MB1905155293 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 19 May 93

[Text] Canada has reaffirmed its commitment to the provision of assistance for the transition to a democratic South Africa by pledging a further 30 million rands towards its aid program. Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Barbara McDougall said after talks in Johannesburg with African National Congress President Nelson Mandela that aid for reform in the public sector has been increased to almost 45 million rands. She said about 1 million rands has been set aside for community policing in the country. Mrs. McDougall added that Canada has been encouraged by the progress already made at the multiparty talks.

Cabinet Ministers Meet Nigerian Delegation of Businessmen

MB1805091893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2327 GMT 17 May 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by Sussens Mann]

[Text] South African cabinet ministers met with the first officially sanctioned delegation of Nigerian businessmen at Parliament today (17-5-93). The 20 members of the Nigerian Southern Africa Development Consortium - Nisadec - had meetings with the minister of finance, Derek Keys, the minister of mineral and energy affairs, George Bartlett, and the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Renier Schoeman, this afternoon (17-5-93). The Nisadec delegation was headed by the president of the consortium, Chief Sonny Odogwu. He was accompanied by a former foreign minister of Nigeria, Major-General Ike Nwachukwu, as well as an official of the trade and investment department of the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Taofiq Oseni.

Chief Odogwu told all three ministers that he was confident that their visit would begin a meaningful two-way trade between the two major southern African economies.

Nisadec was established to try to improve the image of Nigeria as a business partner and foster economic ties.

The delegation returns to Nigeria this Thursday [20 May] after a week long visit.

ANC Paper To Appear Within Next 3 Months

MB1805173993 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 18 May 93 p 1

[Report by Brian Schmidt: "ANC's Own Daily Paper Soon on the Streets"]

[Text] The African National Congress's [ANC] own daily newspaper will be on South African streets within the next three months, just in time for next year's elections.

This announcement was made over the weekend by Lonrho Executive Chief Tiny Rowland.

Lonrho has undertaken to give financial support to get the national paper on its feet.

This move is in tune with the recent announcement that the British newspaper, THE GUARDIAN, will be taken over by THE OBSERVER, also a British paper. THE OBSERVER belongs to Lonrho. It is one of 700 companies controlled by Lonrho in more than 60 countries.

Mr. Roland said one of the key figures in the establishment of the ANC's paper is Mr. Donald Trelford, current editor of THE GUARDIAN in London.

"After the takeover by THE OBSERVER, Mr. Trelford will get the opportunity of coming to South Africa to discuss the finer details regarding the initiation of the ANC paper with the organization's leaders.

"Expectations are that Mr. Trelford will be very closely linked to the introduction of the paper", Mr. Rowland said.

It has not yet been established whether Mr. Trelford will be the ANC paper's editor or if he will be involved appointing the key staff.

"More time cannot be wasted in this direction. Lonrho and the ANC have conducted indepth discussions on the matter and it was decided that the paper should be started as soon as possible.

"The decision comes in the wake of the recent announcement that an election could take place even before April next year.

"In the light of this, we have decided that the paper should definitely materialize before September this year," Mr. Rowland added.

This follows the ANC's often repeated statements during the last few months that the control of the different media is in the hands of a few media groups, so much so that it "stifles the free flow of information within the community."

Entry on the scene by an overseas publisher with alleged unlimited resources will most certainly redress the "power imbalance" in media affairs. It ought to take the pressure off the extra-parliamentary groups who lean on the big media groups to cover their interests.

Areas Declared Drought Disaster Areas

MB1905104693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 19 May 93

[text] Nine more areas have been declared drought disaster areas. Three districts, Ixopo, Camperdown, and Middelburg in the Cape have been declared drought disaster areas since 1 April. Six disaster areas have been declared disaster areas from 1 May, and they are Sterkstroom, Berkly West, Dewetsdorp, King William's Town, Edenburg, and Swemport near Dordrecht. Part of the Thabazimbi area was deproclaimed a drought disaster area on 1 May.

Investigation Ordered on Hazardous Waste Dumping Site

MB1705195093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 17 SAPA—Kempton Park City Council, forced by objections, has ordered a new investigation into the safety of a proposed local dumping site for harmful chemical waste.

Town Clerk Mr H J K Muller said in a statement the council had ordered "an objective investigation" by experts into the desirability and safety of the Chloorkop dumping site between Midrand and Kempton Park.

The site was proposed by Waste-Tech which had been granted conditional approval by the council.

"Since the city council...announced its approval of a dumping site where harmful chemical waste can be disposed of under controlled circumstances, unprecedented objections have been filed from certain sectors," Mr Muller said.

The council would make public the findings of the independent investigation, he added.

"Kempton Park City Council will make certain that all activities around the dumping site will be in the best interests of residents and the environment," he said.

He said Waste-Tech had been granted conditional approval after the council ascertained it had complied with all the legal requirements and the regulations of the relevant government departments.

21 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries *MB2105124893*

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Controversial Prisoner Release Program—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 May in a page 10 editorial remarks that the prisoner release program is "already marred by deep controversy," and the latest release of Samuel Jamile, the former kwaZulu deputy minister of the interior who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1991 for murdering his former tenant, is "certain to intensify public bewilderment and anxiety." "Far from promoting reconciliation, it discredits the amnesty process and aggravates rather than eases tensions."

BUSINESS DAY

RSA Role in Customs Union Agreement—If the South African Customs Union agreement with Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland "becomes a victim of South Africa's newly found international acceptability, its demise should be accompanied by new international accords designed to integrate economies of the subcontinent," cautions Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 May in a page 10 editorial. Renegotiation of the Customs Union agreement "has to form part of a revision of diplomatic relations with our neighbours and a clear understanding of South Africa's role in the region's development. That may involve undisguised aid transfers to assist in the development of regional economies and markets rather than disguised transfers to buy diplomatic favours. Crucially, it must involve an acceptable integration of regional economies—one which does not lead to economic domination by this country."

SOWETAN

Criticism of Ciskei Indemnity of Troops—The Ciskei leader, Oupa Qgozo's, decision not to prosecute those troops who killed 28 unarmed demonstrators in Bisho in September 1992, "is a completely unacceptable decision, taken by people lacking in any semblance of legitimacy," notes Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 May in a page 8 editorial. "The Ciskei's explanation that to prosecute those who pulled the trigger 'would impact negatively on the multiparty negotiation' should be rejected with the contempt it deserves." The South African Government is urged to "reverse this decision," and if it won't, then "a new government should overturn it immediately on taking office." This incident serves to emphasize the "necessity of immediately incorporating all the bantustans into South Africa."

U.S. Recognition of MPLA Needed Earlier To Prevent Civil War—A second editorial on the same page believes the Clinton administration decision to recognize the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, government in Angola is "long overdue." "The United States should have granted diplomatic status to Angola immediately after last September's elections, which the

MPLA won. Such a move would have prevented the civil war that claimed thousands of innocent lives." Now the U.S. Administration should "offer the Angolans every assistance to help them ward off Savimbi, who even at this stage is refusing to agree to a negotiated settlement."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

ANC Camps Abuses Inquiry Inconclusive—The African National Congress's, ANC, third inquiry into the abuses in its camps in exile is underway "amid signs that it could end up being no more conclusive than the previous one," notes a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 21-27 May. "International observers are mumbling about the fact that the case for the defence is preceding the accusations. The accused suffer gentler cross-examination than SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board candidates. And ANC leaders seem to be rallying to the defence of, rather than isolating, the culprits. It must, surely, be in the interests of the ANC as well as its camp

victims to ensure that the hearings are properly conducted so that firm and convincing action can emerge from it."

NEW NATION

Establishment of Education Forum Imperative—"There has been a criminal neglect of education and both teachers and pupils have been left to their own devices, an unacceptable state of affairs when one considers that the terrain of education was so decisive in the struggle in our country," states the page 26 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 21-27 May. The paper seeks the establishment of a forum "where the entire education system would be put under the spotlight—something that is already happening in other areas that are not twice as sensitive as education." "Such a forum would not be an act of benevolence on the part of the government, it is something that is now a national imperative. The unilateral actions of the government in the allocation of funds and the general restructuring of education is not acceptable."

Angola

UNITA Official Views Recognition's 'Negative Result'

MB2005153793 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 20 May 93

[Interview with Jardo Muecalia, senior official in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola team to the Abidjan peace talks, in Abidjan, by "Network Africa" program announcer Anna Umbino; date not given—first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] The United States' decision to recognize the Angolan Government of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]: Of course, the two sides in the Angolan war have been holding peace talks for some time now in the Ivory Coast, and that is where we go now. Jardo Muecalia is a senior member of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegation at those talks, and I asked him for his reaction to President Clinton's announcement.

[Begin recording] [Muecalia] We believe that the timing was wrong. I think it will encourage the government, it has already been encouraging the government to inflexible positions, and of course, it will be very counterproductive for the government to believe that now they can basically (?stop). They basically got what they wanted.

[Umbino] Surely, the timing is to push you, UNITA, toward an agreement?

[Muecalia] Well, if that was the intention, I think it will have a negative result because the government will be moved to (?be) very hard in its positions right now. We have been facing that problem for some time now. We don't see any flexibility in terms of giving contents to some of the principles that we have been talking about.

[Umbino] Have you been speaking to the government since the U.S. decision was announced?

[Muecalia] No.

[Umbino] So, you are really guessing that this will be their reaction?

[Muecalia] They knew it, of course, some time ago. This is not coming out of the blue. So, we have not...[pauses] While I did not speak specifically myself to any member, but my colleagues have spoken to them, and we can feel that one of the results of this announcement, of course, is a stiffening of their positions.

[Umbino] And will your position stiffen now? What (?is there) for UNITA now that the U.S. has recognized the MPLA government?

[Muecalia] Well, I think the question is not what is there for UNITA, the question is what will be there for Angola. We hope that this move does not represent a moving away from Angola by the U.S. Government. I think it

remains a clear issue, how do we get out of the present conflict, and the solution of the conflict in Angola is something that goes beyond recognition. So, there will have to be an effort, a continuing effort by the international community to help Angolans to reach a solution.

[Umbino] But doesn't it really mean that you now, UNITA, are pretty isolated within the international community?

[Muecalia] Well, I don't think so. Of course, other governments have recognized the MPLA government before, but that did not prevent them to make a possible contribution to finding solutions to the Angolan problem. So, I think the issue here is not so much whether you isolate A or B, the issue is what do you do to help A and B to reach a positive and conclusive agreement.

[Umbino] So, what are the prospects now? Are you going to get back to the table? Are you going to be able to reach an agreement?

[Muecalia] As far as we are concerned, we continue to be willing to find a solution, we continue open to dialogue, and whatever happens, we basically don't see that there is any other solution to the conflict other than a negotiated one, and for that I think there will have to be a different approach, not only from the government, but from everybody involved. We have to find a way out, and that way out cannot be found outside of the negotiating table. [end recording]

Jamba 'Circles' Say U.S. Decision 'Poorly Thought Out'

MB2005135593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] The U.S. Administration's recognition of the Jose Eduardo dos Santos government has been coming in for serious criticism by the Angolan and international communities. Jamba-based political and military circles believe the Clinton government's recognition of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government is the result of pressure by multinational companies which think such recognition would force the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] into backing down and acquiescing to the Luanda government's impositions.

This perception is erroneous, though. UNITA is not about to alter anything in its plans to bring just, real, and lasting peace to Angola. Those circles have described that measure as poorly thought out. Instead of (?facilitating) [words indistinct] the economic appetites of the multinational companies.

Commentary Hails U.S. 'First Step' in Pacification

MB2005212993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 May 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] Justice has finally been served. Yesterday, the U.S. authorities officially recognized the legitimate government of Angola, thereby putting an end to a long chapter of misunderstandings in the history of relations between the two countries. The Angolans of good faith, the millions who have suffered the violent effects of a senseless war, the large numbers of people who have been robbed of everything in their own land, the refugees moving from place to place in search for whatever safety they can find, the orphans whose future is uncertain, disconsolate widows, young people of these sacrificed generations and, ultimately, the human component of the great nation we make up, we all have reason to be happy.

We are fully aware that U.S. recognition of the Angolan Government will not be the magic wand that will solve the many problems caused or aggravated by war. We know that this gesture by the Clinton administration is just the first step in a march that may yet lead to Angola's complete pacification, thereby restoring calm and psychological normality to the citizens so they can help create wealth, so we can enjoy an easier and less brutal existence. Only those who do not want peace can oppose or be indifferent to the announcement made yesterday by the president of a country that has waited for more than 15 years to recognize Angola.

The acidic response by the Abidjan-based UNITA negotiators came as no surprise. It only confirmed that Savimbi's party has decided to continue behaving illogically and irrationally, challenging the most elementary forms of justice. In view of that, we must remain vigilant and serene at this time.

Jorge Valentim, Eugenio Manuvakola, Jonas Savimbi, and all their supporters—in an alliance which is bound to fail—are still unable to understand that the Angolan people have aspirations other than fanning violence, inciting hatred, and encouraging differences. The United States has just demonstrated that it has qualitatively changed its reading of the Angolan political process. The Clinton administration has just achieved what its predecessors were unable to do because they were influenced by the shadows of the cold war. To move away from unnatural alliances so as to gain moral authority is, and always will be, something U.S. foreign policy will always seek. In truth, one cannot talk and act in defense of democratic freedoms while supporting and protecting an organization such as UNITA, which is essentially anti-democratic.

By rewarding and encouraging Angolan democracy, which has just been born, President Bill Clinton has saved the honor of the United States. His announcement last night is a timely vote of trust in Angola's democratization process. Above all, it is recognition for the great feats of the legitimate government which emerged from the September 1992 elections.

We are very happy for all those things.

Peace Talks To End 21 May 'With or Without Agreement'

MB2005124193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 20 May 93

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] The Angolan peace talks will conclude tomorrow, with or without agreement, according to the instructions of the UN secretary general. The ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY learned this yesterday.

Margaret Anstee, Butrus-Ghali's special representative in Angola, will tomorrow send the report of the Abidjan negotiations to the UN Security Council.

In his last message to Jonas Savimbi, the UN secretary extended the Abidjan round of peace talks for another five days. This being the case, the talks must end on Friday [21 May].

The government and the radical wing of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continue to differ on Point 11 of the Memorandum of Understanding regarding the withdrawal of the troops of the UNITA's radical wing from the areas it is illegally occupying and the expectations are that the talks will end in a failure.

At the end of another meeting between the government delegation, the UN special representative, and the troika of observers—Portugal, United States, and Russia—yesterday, General Higinio Carneiro told journalists that the Angolan Government does not change its stand regarding the final document. The general said in order to have progress, the radical wing of UNITA must bring its stands closer to those contained in the Abidjan Protocol. He said in basic terms, what is contained in the memorandum does not totally satisfy the government, but the government accepted it because it wants peace.

Higinio Carneiro said the government delegation was informed by Margaret Anstee yesterday that the UNITA delegation received instructions from its leadership to make its stands flexible. A government source revealed however that despite expectations, yesterday afternoon's plenary session ended without registering any progress.

UNITA Wants Demilitarization Point Reworked

MB2005201993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 May 93

[Report from Abidjan by Radio Angola reporter Inocencio Pombal, including interviews with Jorge Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola chief negotiator; Government team spokesman General Higinio Carneiro; Portuguese Ambassador to Angola Antonio Monteiro; and UN Special Representative Ms. Margaret Anstee, by unidentified reporters in Abidjan on 20 May—first paragraph is studio introduction; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Abidjan talks are entering their final countdown, should UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee carry out the UN secretary general's instruction that the final report be drawn up by tomorrow. Today Margaret Anstee held new talks with the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegations. There are no guarantees that the 40 days of talks so far will not have been lost. Radio Angola correspondent Inocencio Pombal reports from Abidjan:

[Pombal] Dear listeners: The talks continue to be cloaked in uncertainty. General Higinio Carneiro, spokesman for the Angolan Government, has said that the talks could either lead to a peace accord or to complete rupture. Ms. Margaret Anstee worked very hard today. Her aim was to find a way to rescue the talks. First, Anstee met with the UNITA negotiating team. At the end of the meeting, UNITA chief negotiator Jorge Valentim came out with something new, that the mediators had (?promised) to rework the content of Point 11 of the Abidjan Protocol.

[Valentim] "(?We held) a working meeting with the mediators. It lasted some three hours. We discussed ways of overcoming the deadlock. We exchanged views and they agreed to rework Point 11. They will then submit it to the government and the observers for their approval."

[Reporter] "What do you regard as reworking Point 11?"

[Valentim] "Reworking means Point 11 will be made to come closer to what both sides want. Instead of its present terminology, it will be presented in a different manner. Perhaps it will be more encompassing, perhaps it will include a more acceptable time frame which will help bring the two sides closer together."

[Pombal] Then, it was the government team's turn to meet with Anstee. That meeting ended two hours later. Gen. Higinio Carneiro said the government knows nothing about the mediators reworking Point 11. He added there are things UNITA will only tell the press.

[Carneiro] "No, I do not know anything about that. They have not discussed it with the government yet."

[Reporter] "They probably asked the Portuguese observers to do [words indistinct] is this true?"

[Carneiro] "It is possible. In fact, we have just concluded our meeting with the Portuguese. We can only be thankful for all the attempts to have UNITA agree with the principles."

[Reporter] "What is the situation at this stage [words indistinct]?"

[Carneiro] "No, all that [words indistinct]."

[Reporter] "[Words indistinct] tomorrow appears to be the deadline. Is this not the case anymore?"

[Carneiro] "No, (?it is true it is the) deadline. Now, they are making every effort to bring (?the sides closer)."

[Reporter] "UNITA had said at an earlier stage that it might need a few more days. Will the government agree to that?"

[Carneiro] "I do not know. UNITA does not tell us anything. It only tells the press. It could at least have [words indistinct] it only tells the press that it needs (?time) [words indistinct]."

[Reporter] "Do you think that it is possible to rework Point 11 of the protocol?"

[Carneiro] "We have told the media that UNITA produced two versions, neither of which has been accepted. Given that the versions collide with the principles, logically [words indistinct]."

[Reporter] "At this stage [words indistinct] in your statements?"

[Carneiro] "No, no, not all. On the contrary. We could either reach an accord or face rupture. To achieve an accord, UNITA will have to (?understand how things are)."

[Pombal] Any reworking of Point 11 which may collide with the Abidjan Protocol's principles and the government will say no. The observers also continue to say that there can be no alteration to the principles in the Abidjan Protocol. What the observers want is for the negotiating teams to make an effort regarding direct contacts. Regarding a possible reworking of the content of Point 11, the observers say they know nothing about it.

[Monteiro] "I do not know whether it will be reworked. I cannot confirm that. We are working [words indistinct] not specifically on this or that point."

[Reporter] "It has to be said, though, that it was the observers who wrote the Abidjan Protocol."

[Monteiro] "Yes, we wrote the protocol and it reads as is. It was presented by the observers and we are not changing that. Naturally, what we are asking is that the government, UNITA, and we, the observers, make an effort, but that does not mean changing the protocol's principles. Obviously, there can be direct government-UNITA contacts. The Angolan people themselves must make their own peace."

[Reporter] "[Words indistinct] 24 hours before the deadline."

[Monteiro] "I believe we must make an effort [words indistinct] tomorrow is the deadline set by the UN secretary general, following Dr. Savimbi's request. Some use must be made of that deadline. As you know, the government has already agreed to the proposal. The UNITA side has not fully agreed to it yet. Thus, we are making every effort to find some common ground."

[Pernbal] There is still hope that the talks will lead to a happy conclusion. Margaret Anstee today met with the UNITA and government teams.

[Anstee] "This afternoon, we tried to find a solution [words indistinct]."

[Reporter] "UNITA has said Point 11 is to be reworked. Is this true?"

[Anstee] "I beg your pardon?"

[Reporter] "UNITA has said Point 11 is to be reworked. Is this true?"

[Anstee] "I do not know if rework is the word. Perhaps we will consider some reformulation to see if it helps [words indistinct] but that reformulation must not affect any basic principles."

[Reporter] "Is the meeting to end tomorrow?"

[Anstee] "We will have to see about that. We will see."

UNITA Chief Negotiator Urges Anstee To Break Impasse

MB2005115393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] The delegation from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at the peace talks with the Angolan Government in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, has urged UN representative Margaret Anstee to adopt a political initiative which will break the present situation of impasse. The head of UNITA delegation stressed that the UN representative in Angola must make moves, even outside Abidjan if necessary. Jorge Valentim said if the UN representative does not take the necessary political initiative, there is no future for these negotiations. He was speaking at the end of yesterday's plenary session which was suspended because none of the sides wanted to make their stands flexible. This took place a few hours before the official recognition of the Angolan Government by the United States.

Commentary Notes Observers Favor MPLA at Abidjan Talks

MB2005134093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 May 93

[Station commentary: "Our Angola"]

[Text] Angola is still experiencing profound anxiety. Just like any concerned patient, it needs a good doctor who will diagnose the cause of the disease so the correct medicines can then be prescribed. Those medicines must both alleviate the patient's pain and guarantee his complete recovery. This also applies to Angola. Our country is now on its third consecutive war.

Logic and experience show that any lasting solution to the Angolan war—which has already claimed thousands of Angolan lives—cannot be cosmetic. Instead, it must

take into account Angola's reality and the backdrop against which the conflict is taking place. To try and impose conditions on either of the warring factions currently sitting around the negotiating table in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, and ignore the real issues is tantamount to prescribing a palliative to a patient: It will do nothing more than delay the conflict.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and communist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government delegations have been attending talks in Abidjan for more than one month. They are there to discuss UN-supervised peace, with the United States, Russia, and Portugal as observers. The two sides appear to have reached consensus on most of the points on the agenda. The exception is the demilitarization issue, which now appears to threaten the success of those talks.

The reason for that is simple: One of the sides, the communist MPLA-PT government, wants to impose its will on UNITA, the other side at the talks. It is demanding that UNITA be unilaterally demilitarized and its forces withdraw from those areas they occupied in defense of democracy and freedom. The gigantic MPLA-PT war machine, however, is to remain intact. That demand alone should make the observers aware of the communist Luanda regime's devilish and dangerous intentions. What we are witnessing, though, is that the observers—for unknown reasons—appear to be encouraging that dangerous and shameful ploy whose aim is to take the Angolan people into yet another round of tribal genocide in the vein of the incidents in Luanda in October and November of last year.

Furthermore, no firm guarantee has been given yet that UN peacekeeping forces will be on the ground to ensure that the cease-fire remains in place and, most importantly, that neither side will view itself as victor or vanquished. What the Angolan people are demanding, through UNITA, is that any peace accord between UNITA and the MPLA-PT government must strive to avoid the obvious loopholes which marred the Bicesse Accords, thereby ensuring that peace in Angola will be a lasting reality.

In a nutshell, any bilateral peace accord must take into account the Angolan people's aspirations. The communist MPLA-PT government wants to hurry the signing of a cease-fire accord because it is well aware that it still suffers from many loopholes which must be overcome through the discussion of various annex documents, such as, for instance, the MPLA-PT government's stance concerning UNITA's participation in sovereign and administrative organs at the central, provincial, and local levels. The international community has the moral responsibility to help the Angolan people find a just and honorable solution to the conflict. The best way to do it is, first and foremost, to take into account the Angolan people's interests. Angola is our fatherland. It is the

Angolan people who feel in their souls and their flesh the effects of this war caused by the communist MPLA-PT regime.

The Angolan people throughout Angolan territory have spontaneously rejected the MPLA-PT demand that the brave Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops abandon those areas they captured at the cost of their own lives and for the sake of freedom, democracy, and real peace. This is clear evidence that the Angolan people reject a Bosnia-style cease-fire. The Angolan people believe that the brave FALA forces are their sole passport to peace, freedom, and real democracy in Angola. They also believe the FALA forces are their sole guarantee against the MPLA-PT's official tribal genocide policy.

Angola has shed far too much blood. Now is the time to stop this hemorrhage for good. Correct medicines must be prescribed for just, honorable, and lasting peace. Our country must come first.

Long live peace!

Long live democracy!

Long live the brave FALA forces!

Long live Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!

FAA General Staff Orders Drafting of Males Born 1971-1973

MB2005205293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff issued a communique in Luanda today ordering the drafting of Angolan citizens to do their compulsory military service. The document, signed by FAA Chief of Staff Joao Baptista de Matos, states that all male citizens born between 1 January and 31 December of the years 1971, 1972, and 1973 must be drafted into the army for their compulsory military service.

Government-UNITA Clashes Continue

UNITA Reportedly Massacres 40 in Luena

MB2005204293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 May 93

[Report by unidentified Radio Angola correspondent in Moxico Province]

[Excerpt] Frustrated with U.S. recognition of the Angolan Government, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] last night massacred dozens of people on the outskirts of the city of Luena, the capital of Moxico Province.

[Begin correspondent recording] Forty people killed and another 51 wounded is the result of a massacre carried out by the UNITA forces in (Roi) and (Cazombo Dois) Wards. This happened at about midnight last night. Those killed included a large number of children, women, and old people who were unable to flee this

murderous operation by those armed men serving Dr. Savimbi. [passage omitted] [end recording]

UNITA Successes Reported in Bie, Huila

MB2005150993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] A Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] BM-21 multirocket system was destroyed in the city of Bie a few days ago, following heavy artillery shelling by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops.

FALA sources in the area report a number of other military targets were damaged. The vehicle of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] head of operations for Bie Province was also destroyed. Bie has been under FALA's siege for the last five months.

In Huila Province the FALA troops killed two FAPLA soldiers and wounded another three a few kilometers from the city of Lubango, Huila Province. Reliable sources in the area report that this happened when a group of MPLA-PT soldiers led by General Kianda tried to attack National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas.

MPLA-PT Troops 'Immobilized' in Waku Kungo

MB2005142893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] In Cuanza Sul Province, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] troops tried to recapture the city of Waku Kungo. They are now immobilized, following heavy human and material losses. The survivors of Brigadier Ze Grande's military adventures have had to endure the sweeping fire of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops over the last few days. Reports from the area say the MPLA-PT forces are perishing because of a lack of medical and food aid [words indistinct].

Commission To Return 200 UNITA Members to Civilian Life

MB2005150493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, the Council of Ministers' Local and Regional Affairs Commission decided that at least 200 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola civilians are to be returned to civilian life soon. Those people, who have been in government custody up to now, include 37 children who will be sent to children's homes and places of their choice.

At a meeting yesterday, that commission also recommended that the Transportation, Territorial Administration, and Health Ministries take measures concerning the transportation of merchandise and medicines to

Lunda Sul Province. That commission appointed a technical group to study mechanisms that will help reduce the hardship currently facing Saurimo residents.

Malawi

Court Awards \$1 Million to Ex-Political Prisoner

MB2005161793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1237 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Harare May 20 SAPA—A Malawian high court has ordered life President Kamuzu Banda's government to pay a former political prisoner US\$1 million in damages after it imprisoned him for 27 years, 20 of them illegally.

Martin Machipisa Munthali, 68, was in court in Blantyre on Wednesday [19 May] when Judge Dempster Mwaungulu ruled that the elderly businessman's imprisonment for two decades had been "unlawful detention," his lawyer, Mr. Bazuka Mhango, said in a telephone interview. He said Mr. Munthali had been "overcome with delight."

The legal action is unprecedented in the tiny landlocked country's history. Human rights activists say although thousands have been illegally imprisoned and brutally treated, fear of the oppressive regime has prevented any demand for compensation. However, as the government steadily yields to international pressure to introduce democratic reform, it may face a flood of legal suits, observers say.

Mr. Munthali was arrested in 1965, just over a year after independence, when President Banda was conducting a ruthless purge against dissenters in the ruling Malawi Congress Party, and was sentenced to five years in jail for illegal possession of weapons. He was freed in June last year with several other detainees after pressure on the government from Western donor nations.

However, the state appealed against the sentence on the grounds that it was "too lenient," and Mr. Munthali was given another six years. "With remission, he should have been released after seven years, in February 1973," said Mr. Mhango. Instead, he was kept in jail, this time under the Preventive Detention Act under which prisoners can be held indefinitely without trial.

Mr. Mhango said the court found that there "could not have been any circumstances" for holding him under the detention laws when his last seven years had been jail, and detaining him for two decades was "completely unjustified."

He said the judge had taken note of Mr. Munthali's detailed evidence of his ordeal. He still suffered pain from having the skin on the soles of his feet burnt off after his arrest, and had not been able to walk for months.

During his 20-year detention in the notorious Mikuyu Prison near the southern town of Zomba, Mr. Munthali had not seen daylight once. He had been kept in solitary confinement in a windowless cell measuring one metre by two metres. "He nearly lost his sight," said Mr. Mhango.

Mr. Munthali is now an active supporter of Malawi's pro-democracy movement, and an executive member of the Alliance for Democracy (Aford), one of two pressure groups campaigning for the referendum scheduled for June 14 when Malawians will be able to choose for the first time whether they want the 27-year one-party state to continue, or the introduction of plural democracy.

Mozambique

Commentary Views Renamo's Stand on Regional Activities

MB2005174393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 May 93

[Commentary by Radio Mozambique reporter Machado da Graca on the "Dotting the i's" program]

[Text] The statements made by the president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in Macossa area are a source of concern in various ways. Mr. Afonso Dhlakama says the Rome Accord legally recognizes two administrations in the country. That is not true. The accord clearly states that, quote, the two sides recognize that Mozambique's administration, from the time the cease-fire comes into force and until the new government takes over, will continue obeying the law in force, which will be exercised by legal institutions, unquote. This means that there is only one administration and that it must follow the laws in force in the Republic of Mozambique. When Dhlakama says he cannot allow wood cutters and hunters, because they are connected with Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] officials, his words completely contravene the laws in force in the country, which do not forbid Frelimo leaders from being linked to companies.

The accord states that administrators must be appointed to areas currently under Renamo's control. Those administrators must come from those areas and they must respect and implement the country's laws. Afonso Dhlakama's statements on other parties' roles in their areas are perhaps a source of even greater concern. The Renamo leader says they can operate, but Renamo will not guarantee the physical safety of those people and will not be held liable for anything that may happen.

I would like to ask: But then, what does it mean to Renamo to administer those areas? If Renamo will not be held responsible for people in areas it claims to control, what kind of control does it actually have over them? If that is the case, the government can also say that Renamo is free to come and work in Maputo, or any other government-controlled area, but will not be

responsible for its security. Protocol 3 of the Rome accord states that, quote, all citizens have the right to freedom of speech, assembly, meeting, demonstration, and political propaganda, unquote. The same protocol says, quote, all citizens have the right to move throughout Mozambican territory without having to ask for administrative permission. All citizens have the right to reside in any part of Mozambican territory, leave and return to the country, unquote. These rights must be guaranteed by those administering the territory. Otherwise, we will have two different sets of laws in the country, and that is unacceptable.

Swaziland

Obed Dlamini Doubts Future in Prime Minister Position

MB2105090593 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 21 May 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Bhkie Matsebula: "PM Gloomy About His Future"]

[Text] Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini has said he is doubtful that he would be still in his position after elections.

The Prime Minister said this on Wednesday [19 May] afternoon when responding to a question from Dr Geoff Miller of Australia who wanted to know whether Mr Dlamini stood a chance of being re-appointed prime minister during the elections.

Dr Miller was on a courtesy visit to the Prime Minister at Cabinet Offices in Mbabane.

Mr Dlamini told Dr Miller, who is in the country to seek support from the Swaziland Government in his campaign for the post of Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in which he is a candidate, that he was not willing to continue with the position of prime minister, but all he said he wanted to do now was to continue with his private businesses.

Mr Dlamini further told Dr Miller that when the elections come possibly in June this year as expected, he was uncertain as to whether he will be able to continue with the premiership.

However, Mr Dlamini assured Dr Miller of the Swaziland Government's fullest support in his campaign for the post of director general of the FAO.

Dr Miller told Mr Dlamini that he was confident that he will win the elections for the directorship of the FAO which, he said, would take place in November this year.

He said if he succeeded in the elections he would ensure that Swaziland received his fullest support, particularly in the supply of food which is presently needed by the country to feed its drought stricken population.

Dr Miller said so far he was visiting all the smaller countries to study their food requirements and these countries included those in the southern African region.

He assured the Premier that Australian people were mostly farmers who had skills in the various fields of farming practices which could be of help to the developing countries that were still lagging behind in efficient and effective farming skills.

Zambia

Government Releases 2 'Zero Option' Detainees

MB2005193793 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 20 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Two more people in Zambia, detained in connection with the alleged Zero Option conspiracy against the government earlier this year, have been released. When the plot was revealed, President Chiluba responded toughly. More than 20 people, among them many leading members of the opposition party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], were rounded up and a state of emergency was declared. After the latest releases, eight remain inside. From Lusaka, Rob Makai faxed this report:

[Makai] The two detainees released last night were both intelligence officers: (Sionda Lekena) and (Patrick Goma). They had been held for 75 days. Upon their release last night, they said that they were innocent and their lawyer, (Sekeba Sikota), said that the two men will now sue the state for illegal detention. The releases come in the wake of [words indistinct] wrangle between the judiciary and Parliament. It all started when lawyer (Sekeba Sikota), representing the detainees, demanded that the speaker of Parliament release documents relating to the ratification of the state of emergency. The speaker refused, even when ordered by the high court to produce the documents.

A high court judge said that the speaker's refusal amounted to a hindrance of justice, and last week another judge, (James Muthale), ordered the parliamentary speaker to appear in court and threatened to free nine more detainees if he did not comply. The deadline passed and the speaker refused to budge. The government's chief legal officer, the solicitor general, meanwhile, has argued that the parliamentary speaker does not have to produce the documents ratifying the state of emergency because he has parliamentary privilege. (James Muthale) has said that it is sad that there is a tug of war between the high court and the Parliament, and has warned of a constitutional crisis.

Government Removes Subsidies on Petroleum Products*MB2005211593 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 19 May 93*

[Text] Government has with immediate effect removed all subsidies on petroleum products (?and lets) users pay a price which covers the cost of supplying petroleum products on the market.

A Ministry of Energy and Water Development spokesman said in a statement made available to ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] in Lusaka this evening that [words indistinct] the market-determined exchange rate last December and subeconomic [as heard] prices have led to excessive growth money supply.

The spokesman explained that arrangements under which the Bank of Zambia bought foreign exchange in advance [words indistinct] caused this money to expand to [words indistinct] since December last year.

He said in order to close the [word indistinct] money gap, the government opted to end the subsidies created by price control and make use of [words indistinct] which covers the cost of supplying petroleum products on the market.

Zimbabwe**Government Applauds U.S. Recognition of Angola***MB2005185493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1712 GMT 20 May 93*

[Text] Harare May 20 SAPA—Zimbabwe on Thursday [20 May] lauded the landmark decision by the United States Government to recognise the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government in Angola after nearly two decades of support for the opposition UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, the national news agency ZIANA reported.

In a statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the move was positive and a triumph for democratic reforms currently taking place in Africa.

In the statement, the Zimbabwean Government said the United States should now exert its influence to persuade UNITA to respect the Bicesse Peace accords with the MPLA, the Abidjan 47-point peace plan and the September 1992 election results.

Mugabe Said 'Disgusted' With Parts of White Population*MB2005143093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 20 May 93*

[Text] Nyabira, Zimbabwe May 21 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe on Thursday [20 May] expressed disgust with a section of the white population in Zimbabwe,

especially farmers, whom he said, saw the policy of reconciliation as a sign of weakness on the part of government.

Mr. Mugabe said he was surprised that there were still some whites who harboured hostility towards the government when it was widely believed that the "bad patch" of hostility between blacks and whites had passed, the ZIANA national news agency reported.

The Zimbabwe leader, who was addressing a rally attended mostly by commercial farm workers at Nyabira, said Zimbabwe had adopted a policy of reconciliation which should be a two-way process.

There was a clique within the white population who had "willingly joined the illegal Smith regime in oppressing the black majority", but with the attainment of independence, the government had extended a hand of friendship instead of seeking retribution.

"We are governed by the policy of reconciliation, we don't want retribution, we don't want vindictiveness," he said.

Mr. Mugabe warned these whites that it would be a grave mistake to regard the hand of reconciliation as a sign of weakness, and said their attitude could upset the harmonious conditions which had been established in the country.

"I feel disgusted that there is this discrimination towards us who have done so much to bring about harmonious living in this country," the Zimbabwe leader said.

There were some whites who were under the illusion that they could recreate Rhodesia, he said.

"There are those who think Rhodesia will come. Maybe one day it will come to them, but I can assure them that it will never come in this country we call Zimbabwe." He said the government would take measures to prevent farmers from discarding workers who were no longer fit to work after giving a lifetime of service.

The government would ensure that farmers who hired labourers from neighbouring countries such as Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi assumed their responsibility when this labour was no longer required.

World Bank Spokesman Stresses Need for Economic Reforms*MB2005191693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 20 May 93*

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] Two-hundred-and-fifty delegates from international aid agencies and Zimbabwe's private sector have gathered at Victoria Falls today for the 10th congress of the Zimbabwean Chamber of Commerce. Speaking before the start of the congress, World Bank representative Christiaan Pootman said the government needed to

be more committed to economic reforms. Trevor Grundy reports from the Zimbabwean capital.

[Grundy] The private sector says that the government should be told the truth and the World Bank representative, Christiaan Pootman, told delegates before today's official opening that the government must pull up its socks. The influential Mr. Pootman said that the government should show a stronger commitment to its own Economic Structural Adjustment Program [ESAP] and by acting on ESAP accelerate public enterprise reform and remove the host of restrictive business practices.

At the same time it should slash its own high expenditure and take steps to reduce the public service. Sixty thousand at independence 13 years ago, to a strong 190,000 today. Mr. Pootman referred to the high budget deficit expected to remain at 9 percent this year, though some economists are predicting a whopping 14 percent, which would take many an economic recovery program off the drawing board completely. The drought milked the economy last year, and Zimbabwe was forced to import millions of dollars worth of food. But this year the country is moving toward food self-sufficiency, but the

prices of tobacco, this country's main agricultural foreign exchange earner, has collapsed at the Willowvale auction floors, causing dismay among farmers and probably revenue collectors.

The World Bank backing ESAP for what Mr. Pootman had to say about the ill health of the Zimbabwean economy will definitely be taken seriously. Recently, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, the senior finance minister, took steps to localize or open up the economy by allowing companies to amass large amounts in foreign exchange when profits have been declared. But almost immediately after that the government designated another 70 farms, many of them productive units, to continue its plan of taking up the half of the land owned by white farmers for resettlement purposes. Only last week unconfirmed business reports published in the FINANCIAL GAZETTE newspaper said that Zimbabwe's astronomical debt service remains a cause for concern to the community. The debt service ratio, on paper, could reach 70 percent this year, almost three quarters of the country's gross domestic product. That means that Zimbabwe's foreign currency receipts are being channeled toward debt servicing at a time when the country needs foreign exchange to finance imports to survive.

Cote d'Ivoire**German Minister Comments on Visit Before Departure**

AB2005204493 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Ivorian-German cooperation was at the center of the 24-hour visit Klaus Kinkel, German vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, just made to our country. After his short visit, Mr. Kinkel left Abidjan this morning for Ghana, where since 17 May, he has been chairing a conference of the 40 German ambassadors accredited to sub-Saharan Africa. During his visit to our economic capital, Mr. Kinkel had a busy schedule, including a meeting with Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara and then an official dinner hosted in his honor by the Ivorian Government. But earlier, he had held discussions with Amara Essy, his Ivorian counterpart, on what to do to give a new impetus to bilateral cooperation. In a short statement prior to his departure for Accra, the German foreign minister expressed the hope that the traditional bonds of friendship between Germany and our country would be strengthened and that he would come back very soon. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording in German fading into French translation] I am anxious to take this opportunity to sincerely thank our hosts for the warm reception accorded us and for the very good discussions I was able to hold here. It is true that my visit was short, but the program was very busy and comprehensive, and the discussions I held with the prime minister were very interesting indeed. We discussed the political and economic situation in the country and issues relating to the region. I also presented a report on the conference of German ambassadors accredited to Africa. The conference is currently taking place in Accra, and I took the opportunity to thank the Ivorian Government for its support for us when our country was confronted with the serious problems of division and unification that we aspired to and overcame. Let us stress that Cote d'Ivoire started supporting us as soon as we undertook to achieve reunification. [end recording]

Guinea**Saudi Emissary Arrives, Discusses Bilateral Ties**

AB2005192793 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 18 May 93

[Excerpt] Riyadh is very satisfied with the progress in strengthening bilateral ties between Saudi Arabia and Guinea. This statement was made this morning by the Saudi king's special envoy, Dr. 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Musayin al-Quayti, at the end of his second audience with Guinean President Lansana Conte.

The Saudi envoy said that King Fahd is happy about the construction project for the Donka Islamic Center and the disbursement of \$20 million for the joint financing of part of the Seredougou to Nzerekore road. The Guinean

head of state expressed satisfaction with the project and asked the Saudi emissary to convey his deepest gratitude to King Fahd.

Here is what the Saudi envoy had to say about some aspects of the long-standing cooperation policy between the two countries, which has always been very fruitful:

[al-Quayti is heard briefly in Arabic, fading into French translation] We were warmly welcomed by President Lansana Conte and we conveyed greetings from his brother, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

President Conte asked us to convey some messages to King Fahd. We discussed and reviewed the relations existing between Guinea and Saudi Arabia. We also discussed the construction of the Islamic Center mosque. [passage omitted]

Niger**President Returns From Nigerian Visit, Comments**

AB2105063093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] President Mahamane Ousmane returned to Niamey a while ago at the end of his friendly working visit to Nigeria. The head of state was met on arrival by the speaker of the National Assembly, the prime minister, members of government, as well as members of the diplomatic corps. At the VIP Lounge of the Niamey International Airport, Mr. Mahamane Ousmane spoke on the outcome of his visit to local reporters:

[Begin recording] We are returning home to Niamey at the end of the official visit we have just made to Nigeria at the kind invitation of our brother, President Ibrahim Babangida. We were struck and seduced by the warmth of the reception accorded us at Abuja by President Babangida, his government, and the entire Nigerian people. This reception certainly reflects the powerful and intense quality of the fraternal relations of cooperation that has always existed between our two countries and our two peoples. The purpose of our visit was to mark at the highest point the permanence of these relations and the readiness of the government of the Third Republic to work to strengthen, intensify, and develop these relations.

We return home satisfied with this visit, because the talks I had the pleasure of holding with my brother, President Ibrahim Babangida, enabled us to outline a complete identity of view and objective on all the issues raised. President Babangida and I insisted on stressing our commitment to preserve and consolidate the independence and sovereignty of our two countries, under the basis of the common destiny of our two people. We also underlined our determination to do everything to maintain and ensure peace and security, indispensable

for the economic and social progress of our two people. Within this context, we reviewed the exemplary bilateral cooperation that we maintain through our preferential instruments for consultations and action: the Joint Niger-Nigeria Cooperation Commission. We defined the priority areas and the immediate actions to be undertaken to strengthen and make this cooperation more dynamic, especially in security, expansion of economic and commercial trade, the joint exploitation of mineral resources, the strengthening of our energy potential, cultural and scientific exchange, and the control of crop pests and epidemics. To this end, we laid emphasis on the actions to take to consolidate our subregional and regional policy of economic integration, especially concerning the Economic Community of West African States.

This visit also afforded me the opportunity to exchange views with President Babangida on the many fratricidal conflicts that are tearing our continent apart here and there, as in Liberia, for instance. These conflicts carry dangerous germs for peace and security on our continent and seriously handicap the efforts we have been making to ensure the well being of our hard working peoples. President Babangida and I, therefore, agreed to pool our efforts to help find peaceful solution to these conflicts and the gradual extinction of all these pockets of tension. We agreed, to this end, to encourage the setting up of an adequate system for peacekeeping and security in the various regions of our continent within the OAU at its next summit in Cairo.

In conclusion, as I have already said, we are returning home fully satisfied with this visit that we have just made to Nigeria, where, as usual, we followed with keen interest the life of our compatriots living in that brother country. Be they seasonal workers, permanent residents, students, or international functionaries, we briefed them on the current situation in Niger and also gave them some advice to respect the laws of the host country. [end recording]

Nigeria

Niger's Ousmane Begins Working Visit 19 May

AB2005181093 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 19 May 93

[Excerpt] Increased trade relations between Nigeria and the Republic of Niger was the focus of discussions between officials of both countries today as President Mahamane Ousmane begins a two-day visit to Nigeria. State House correspondent, Biyi Alabi, has the report on the discussions:

[Begin recording] The talks are being led by leaders of both countries: President Babangida and the visiting Niger leader, Alhaji Ousmane. Nigerian officials who are also involved in the talks include the secretaries of foreign affairs and finance. Attending on the Niger side, apart from six ministers, are top businessmen and external affairs officials. President Babangida said the visit would enable Niger and

Nigerian to examine all aspects of their bilateral relations for the benefit of both countries.

President Ousmane commended Nigeria's leadership role which, he said, has restored pride and dignity to Africa and Africans worldwide. He thanked the Nigerian for sending a delegation to his inauguration as president of Niger on the 16th of last month, saying it was only proper that his first visit outside his country should be to Nigeria. President Ousmane pledged to work hard towards improving relations between both countries, especially through the Niger-Nigeria joint commission. The visitor had laid a wreath at the National Memorial Arcade, Abuja, after he and his wife, Mariama, had been welcomed into the country by President Babangida and his wife, Mariam, as well as chairman of Transitional Council, Chief Ernest Shonekan. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Senegal

PDS Leader Claims No Links to Assassination

AB2005153593 Paris AFP in English GMT 0245 GMT
20 May 93

[Text] Dakar, May 20 (AFP)—Abdulaye Wade, head of Senegal's Democratic Party (PDS), on Wednesday insisted that the PDS had nothing to do with Saturday's assassination of the vice president of the country's highest legal body.

But Wade said he found it "normal" to have been questioned by authorities investigating the murder of Babacar Seye, vice president of the constitutional court.

Wade and three of his aides were detained for questioning on Sunday and held for 48 hours.

The Constitutional Court has until May 24 to endorse or reject the outcome of legislative elections May 9, which the PDS and several other parties are contesting.

Wade, the principal opponent of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, recalled that at the time of the country's presidential election last February he had publicly criticized Seye and questioned his impartiality, noting that he had been an MP and a lawyer for the president's Socialist Party.

If his own party had wanted to kill Seye, Wade argued, it would never have issued public statements against him.

He speculated that attempts to link him to the assassination could be part of a "plot...on the part of a group of individuals close to President Diouf" who feared that the two men might draw closer together.

Provisional results from the legislative elections give Diouf's Socialist Party 84 seats and Wade's PDS 27 in the 120 seat assembly, with the rest going to smaller parties.

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